



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

- LIABILITY OF ANY BUT LICENSED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS FOR INJURIES RESULTING FROM THEIR ATTENTIONS UPON THE SICK. *Anon.* 58 Central L. J. 61.
- LIABILITY OF SUBSCRIBERS ON STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS. *Glenda Burke Slaymaker.* 66 Albany L. J. 4.
- LIABILITY OF TELEGRAPH COMPANIES. *Morris Wolf.* 51 Am. L. Reg. 715. See *supra*.
- LIABILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE USE OF PATENTED INVENTIONS. *Charles C. Binney.* 52 Am. L. Reg. 22.
- MISSOURI SUPREME COURT AND THE BRIBERS. *Anon.* 7 Lawgiver 28.
- MR. JEFFERSON AND CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL. Publishing a letter from Mr. Jefferson to Judge William Johnson, in which the former expresses his views on *Cohens v. Virginia* and *Marbury v. Madison*. 9 Va. L. Reg. 689.
- NORTHERN SECURITIES CASE. *Anon.* 7 Lawgiver 26.
- NOTABLE DECISIONS OF THE JUDICIAL YEAR. *Anon.* 37 Irish L. T. 534.
- NUMERALS AND LETTERS IN CONNECTION WITH ARTICLES OF COMMERCE. *Bernard C. Steiner.* Discussing trade-mark protection. 13 Yale L. J. 140.
- PRACTICE AS TO COSTS OF PAUPER LITIGANTS IN ENGLAND. *Anon.* 13 Madras L. J. 259.
- PROPERTY IN PHOTOGRAPH. *Anon.* Discussing the question with reference to the Victorian Act. 25 Australian L. T. 99.
- RECENT CASES ON GENERAL AVERAGE AND INSURANCE. *N. W. Sibley.* 26 L. Stud. J. 12.
- RESCISSION FOR BREACH OF WARRANTY. *Francis M. Burdick.* 4 Columbia L. Rev. 1. See *supra*.
- RIGHTS OF EMPLOYEES AGAINST EMPLOYERS' BLACKLISTS. *Rupert Sargent Holland.* 51 Am. L. Reg. 803.
- SOME CONSTITUTIONAL OPINIONS OF THE LATE MR. JUSTICE GWYNNE. *George Martin Rae.* 24 Can. L. T. 1.
- SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FIRST HALF CENTURY OF ITS EXISTENCE. PART II. *A. Inglis Clark.* 1 Commonwealth L. Rev. 69.
- TREND OF LITIGATION AND COSTS. *Wolfe Fink.* Discussing costs in Australia. 1 Commonwealth L. Rev. 59.
- VOTING TRUSTS AND HOLDING COMPANIES. *Edward Avery Harriman.* 13 Yale L. J. 109. See *supra*.
- WHETHER INSECTS ARE FERÆ NATURÆ OR DOMESTIC ANIMALS WITHIN THE STATUTE AGAINST CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. *Anon.* 58 Central L. J. 41.
- WOMAN'S LEGAL STATUS IN ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES. *James Fluegel.* 25 Australian L. T. 102.

## II. BOOK REVIEWS.

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS. By Theophilus Parsons. Ninth Edition. By John M. Gould. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. 1904. 3 vols. pp. cccvii, 646; xx, 974; x, 749. 8vo.

The preparation of a new edition of Parsons on Contracts is an undertaking that might well put a brave editor in fear. Professor Parsons included under the title of this book not only branches of contract law ordinarily dealt with in separate treatises—such as bills and notes, partnership, sales, bailments, insurance, suretyship, and damages, but also topics which have very slight relation to contract law, such as shipping and admiralty, liens, bankruptcy, patents, copyrights, trademarks, and contributory negligence. It is no longer possible to treat in detail, with full citation of authorities, so many subjects in three volumes of moderate size. Moreover, such treatment could not now be attempted without taking greater liberties with the original text than would be justifiable in re-editing a book so widely known and so frequently cited as the one under consideration. It is but fair, therefore, to have in mind, in passing judgment on the new edition, the difficulties besetting the editor. It is a desirable thing to have this new edition, and it is unreasonable to cavil because the editor has not achieved the impossible. It is by what has been done, not by what has been omitted, that the edition must be judged, for in a book of such vast scope it is out of the question to have a new and complete note on every difficult problem suggested by the text or the notes of previous editors.

Mr. Gould has retained substantially intact the notes of the editor of the eighth edition, and also such notes of the editor of the seventh edition as were retained in the eighth edition. He has necessarily shortened the long notes of the earlier editions by omitting many of the long quotations and statements of cases which formed so noticeable a feature of the book. His own additions are almost wholly in separate notes, even when consisting merely of additional citations in support of a proposition in the text. This method enables the reader to determine readily whether a given annotation was added during the life of Professor Parsons or subsequently. On the other hand there is an unavoidable cumbrousness in several sets of notes on the same topic.

A great deal of work has evidently gone into the preparation of the new annotations. A thorough revision of the collections of state statutes relating to interest and usury and to married women has been made, and the citation of the latest decisions shows that the digests for the last ten years have been carefully examined. About six thousand new cases have been cited. So far as we have been able to examine the cases cited, they are pertinent. We regret that the editor has not more often cast his notes in the form of a systematic treatment of a special point instead of merely summarizing a number of cases, not always closely related, and we have noticed a few instances where he has stated cases really opposite in principle as if both were law.

The outward appearance of the book conforms to the high standard in this matter of its printers and publishers. S. W.

**HANDBOOK OF THE LAW OF WILLS.** By George E. Gardner. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Co. 1903. pp. xv, 726.

This book is the latest addition to the well-known Hornbook Series. In form, scope and general character, it follows the general lines of its predecessors. Also like most of the former publications, it purports to be but a general outline and working manual of its subject. As such the volume furnishes an excellent survey of the whole subject of the law of wills, covering, in some form at least, nearly every related topic. The discussion of the difficult matter of construction occupies a considerable proportion of the work and touches upon many important questions. The usual Hornbook form of black-letter texts and careful paragraphing contributes largely to the clearness of the analysis and the general accessibility of the material. The language, however, is at times rather crude, and the sentences occasionally unwieldy or poorly constructed.

To the student this volume should be particularly useful in giving a concise and comprehensive grasp of the subject. To the practitioner it will be serviceable as a general handbook, and with its numerous citations will furnish an excellent starting point for the study of any particular topic. But like its companion volumes, this book cannot take the place of the more detailed discussions to be found in more extensive works or in those devoted to narrower topics. The six pages, for example, devoted to the Rule against Perpetuities is a helpful summary, but the careful investigator must refer back to the treatise of Gray for any real assistance in solving his problems.

As writer and publisher continue to send forth so many of these handbooks and summary discussions, it is earnestly to be hoped that they will not neglect the full and detailed treatment of the many narrower divisions of the law which have never yet received adequate consideration, for it is such works as the latter that are to be the really helpful law books of the future. The general principles have for the most part been well settled. It is upon the more unusual and less familiar points that we need new light and intelligent criticism. Thus, though we welcome the Hornbooks, we wish that the energy expended upon them might be confined within narrower bounds and be directed upon this more important field. We should then hope to receive much more really creative work in the line of legal scholarship. W. H. H.